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made that many of the conclusions rest upon the data collected by A. Guttstadt in the *Krankenhaus-Lexikon für das Deutsche Reich*.

P. T. DONDLINGER.

New Haven, Conn.

Children of the Poor. Descriptions of their life: The possible means of improving conditions under which they are reared. By A. DAVIES EDWARDS, Medical Officer, Bournemouth Education Committee. (London: Hammond and Company, 1909. Pp. 74. 1 s. net.)

To one unacquainted with the daily experiences of physicians, teachers and visitors among the very poor in the narrow streets and dark tenements of East London, the brief chapters of this little book give a touching and realistic picture surcharged with human interest. The author gives evidence of experience and of knowledge of the most important forms of social betterment work as it deals with the sufferings and wrongs of children. But his purpose seems to be rather to arouse interest and sympathy than to formulate a wise or elaborate program for dealing with these problems. It will serve to indicate how much is needed to be done, and to instil a desire to do, rather than to point the way.

S. M. L.

Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Sozialismus. By OTTO WARSCHAUER. (Berlin: Franz Vahlen, 1909. Pp. xvi, 403. 4 m.)

This book is an endeavor to review in an unbiased way the work and writings of the early French exponents of the socialistic theory—Saint-Simon, Fourier, Louis Blanc, and others,—and to discuss the various experiments which have been tried, both in Europe and in the United States, in order to realize their theories.

It is a difficult task which Dr. Warschauer has undertaken. Most writers on socialism are either its ardent expounders and supporters, or its convinced critics and denunciators. Dr. War-

schauer himself is not entirely free from personal attachments and predilections as regards some controverted questions of economic and social adjustment, though speaking generally, his treatment of the subject is that of a seeker after truth.

The book is an outcome of a series of lectures delivered by the author at the University of Leipzig, and it is written in a very clear and readable style. Some of the descriptions of events are most vivid and forceful. A few repetitions and recapitulations result from the method adopted,—that of first presenting in detail the views of an author and of then passing critically upon each of his assertions and theories.

Of interest is Professor Warschauer's attempt to trace back to Saint-Simon, Bazard, Louis Blanc, and others, some of the ideas found in the "scientific socialism" as well as in many of the present day social reform experiments. He succeeds in showing that not all was dream and fancy in the elaborate schemes of the utopians, that, although much in their writings is open to ridicule, they did their share in starting a movement towards improving the condition of workmen, by offering many practical suggestions and presenting many reasonable demands.

Dr. Warschauer dissents from Saint-Simon's high estimate of the value of scientists and industrials as compared with high state officials. He believes also that "both in the present and in the future the bourgeoisie alone will be able to influence decisively the solution of social problems," and he takes little account of the potential intellectual force of the rising laboring classes.

In general, the book is what the author intended it to be,—a scientific account of a few phases in the history of humanity, showing how in the none too distant past men grappled with social problems and conditions similar to those with which we are confronted to-day, and how their labors, their successes, and their failures, have influenced our thinking and our acting.

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